

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N^o. 2349.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 2. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOK, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary. FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALVINE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSE, Esq.
J. F. HOLLYDAY, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.
Hob. J. J. KESWICK N. A. SIEB, Esq.
Hob. B. LATTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. [18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....46, Threadneedle Street;
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY OF DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency business generally, or terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " " " " ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:
For the convenience of those returning to Europe an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description. Pay and Pensions collected.

Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded. Insurances effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to staff purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special Terms for Shipping and large Orders.

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.H., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Building,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JUST LANDED

IN SPLENDID CONDITION, THE FOLLOWING BRANDS

OF

FRESH CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORALS.

KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS.

FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS.

VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUTS.

LITTLE BEAUTIES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1889.

FOR SALE.

MARTINI-HENRY MATCH RIFLES.

"BALLARD" RIFLE RIFLES.

IR. GUNS AND TARGETS.

VERNIERS, VENTOMETERS, RIFLE-BARREL CLEANERS, SHOOTING CASES, fitted with Paints, &c., RIFLE LOADING and CLEANING NETS, ORTHOPTICS.

SMITH and WESTON'S and RILEY'S REVOLVERS, COLTS DERRINGERS.

CRICKETING SUNDRIES.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1889.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, complete.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1043]

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"BROCKHURST" AND SURROUNDING LAND, COMPRISING R. B. L. NO. 1.

THE HOUSE which is substantially built, has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest views in the Colony. The site is sufficiently large to allow of several other houses being built thereon.

For full particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1053]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WATERBURY WATCHES,

the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best

TIME-KEEPERS invented.

\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3

PORTS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches.)

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1047]

Tonsignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [12]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"JAPAN"

are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 28th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [1178]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"COLLINGHAM"

Captain G. W. Watson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st October, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [1182]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

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Captain G. W. Watson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

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RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [1182]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PORT AUGUSTA,"

FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE

AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [1183]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [1183]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA, (via AMOY.)

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above,

on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1184]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, via AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

Intimations.

**DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.
SOLD ONLY BY

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
L I M I T E D ,
C H E M I S T S ,**

and
**AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.**

(Telephone No. 60)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 1,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used; and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

For Coast Trade, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfool Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDER R.S.
whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,

"DISPENSARY, HONG KONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE.

POTASH WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are
dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of Containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

**WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.**

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruits.

Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum
Pine Apple
Mordella Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to
taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition
of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant
results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP
STRAWBERRY SYRUP
RASPBERRY VINEGAR

For imparting a delicious flavour to
**AERATED WATER,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.**

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila

1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is announced that Mr. E. B. Drew will take
up the post of Chief Secretary to the Inspector-
General of Customs at Peking.

Six shopkeepers were fined \$20 each to-day by
Mr. Robinson for having steel-drivets which were
biased in their representations. A seventh was
fined \$30.

BINS—I saw a man turn pale and tremble to-
day at the mention of the American navy. He belongs
—“Eh! Was he a foreigner?—No; he belongs
to the marines, and he can't swim.”

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No.
618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

For the defence of Antwerp the Belgian Govern-
ment is about to expend an additional sum of
30,000,000 francs. The best defence of Antwerp
is in the mutual jealousies of the great Powers
of Europe.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30
o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel
flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code
signal C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m.
service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning
about 12.30.

SAYS the *Sydney Bulletin*:—Ruskin's latest
idea is that military bands are degraded by
playing at dinners and dances. Ruskin is right.
On the same principle the decorated soldier is
degraded by dropping his sword and taking a
switch to “shoo” dogs away for Sydney drapers.

To keep of mosquitoes:—Take a small quantity
of a 2 per cent carbolic acid solution and sprinkle
abreast, coverlets, pillows and bolsters on both
sides, the edges of bed curtains and the wall next
the bed. The face and neck may also be slightly
wetted with the solution. Not a single goat or
mosquito, it is said, will come near.

GOVERNOR Kintore and his Countess attended
the Masonic ball at Broken Hill, and are said to
have struck people as being very indifferent
dancers. In the third figure of the Lancers the
Earl wished to know if the prevailing feature
was “women in the middle.” The Countess was
so paralyzingly *decolléte* that it is predicted with
much confidence that the shears will be at work
on all the ladies' dresses before the next Broken
Hill ball.

SOME of the exalted church dignitaries of Austria
are in receipt of emoluments which are surpris-
ingly large. The Primate of Hungary, Cardinal
Archbishop of Grau, receives £80,000 annually,
the Cardinal Archbishop of Olmütz receives
£40,000, the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague
receives £35,000 and the Archbishop of Erlu
receives £60,000 every year. The Cardinal
Archbishop of Vienna is comparatively poor,
for he only receives £6,000 a year.

THE rush of European Emigrants to Brazil, which
began immediately after the abolition of slavery
by Dom Pedro, is still maintained in such
proportions as to command the serious considera-
tion of statesmen and social economists in the
countries affected. All this state of affairs was,
of course, started by the abolition of slavery, and
has been fostered and stimulated by Government
appropriations “for encouraging immigration,”
amounting this year to some £6,000,000.

At the police court in Ryde, New South Wales,
the other day, one man proceeded against another
for assault. The complainant said that the other
man had knocked him down and sat on him, and
that the assault was quite unprovoked. “Are
you sure you gave no provocation?” asked the
Bench. “Did you call him any names?” To
which the startled reply was: “I called him a
cow—a two-penny h'penny thing—and a low
swine, which he is.” Verdict for defendant in
one act.

SAYS an American writer:—“There are in the
East End of London nearly one million people,
10 per cent of whom never know what it is to
have enough to eat or have a regular home to
live in. There are over two hundred thousand
people in families of which the head never earns
more than \$5 a week. When the rent is deducted
from the earnings there is not enough left to buy
any but the most wretched food, such as
cause indignation if it were offered to convicts
here.”

THE cricket match between the team selected
to do battle with the Shanghai C. C. and the
“Stay Behind” was played this afternoon, and
was still in progress when we went to press.
The “Stay Behind” scored 112 in their first
innings, Capt. Davidson, R.E., (31) and L.
Bauff (24 a run) alone making any show.
The Shanghai team had scored over 130 for four
wickets when our report left, E. J. Coxon and F.
Muill making a brilliant stand. A full report will appear in our next issue.

A MOST scandalous business is reported in con-
nection with the will of the late Chief Justice
Stawell, in Melbourne. The saying is that law-
makers ought to be law-breakers. Stawell's
people had the impudence to visit the Master in
Court, and offer to pay duty on an estate of
£14,000. “Oh, come!” said the Master. “This
is all humbug, you know. Judge Stawell sold
his Kew Estate for £10,000 in the time of the
land boom.” Then it transpired that, to save
duty, Stawell had, two months before his death,
made over £30,000 to a brother Judge and some
others. The Master in Equity, however, made
them pay duty on an estate of £4,000.

THE Supreme Court of the United States thus
defines a gambling contract:—A contract for the
sale of goods to be delivered at a future date is
valid, even though the seller has not the goods,
nor any other means of getting them than to go
into the market and buy them. But such a
contract is only valid where the parties really
intend and agree that the goods are to be deliv-
ered by the seller, and the price paid by the
buyer. If, under the guise of such a contract,
the real intent be merely to speculate in the rise
and fall of prices, and the goods are not to be
delivered, but one party is to pay to the other
the difference between the contract price and the
market price of the goods at the date fixed
for executing the contract, then the whole trans-
action constitutes nothing more than a wager;
and is null and void under the statute.

THE hearing of this case was resumed to-day.
Mr. Webber defended.

Defendant was called. “He said—I paid short
to Mr. Brandt \$3,000 as set-off against 50 Banks
and 100 Sugars which he had bought from me,
and which Mr. Gubbay told me would very
likely not be cleared at the end of the month.
He had taken 50 Sugars for the end of August.
Mr. Gubbay came towards the end of the month,
and told me that Brandt wanted me to carry
them till the end of September. I said I
was very sorry, but I could not. Later on I
saw Brandt, and told him the same. He asked
me not to press him till settlement day, and I
promised not to, but said the shares must be
sold in a day or two. He seemed very dis-
satisfied, saying that Gubbay had promised I
should carry them over. They were not cleared
at the end of the month, and I at once tried to
sell them. I sold them on the 4th at 256, with
7% of my own. I might have been able to sell
them on settlement day, or got an offer, but
I did not try. I tried the next day. I charged
7 per cent, on the value—\$14,000.

By Mr. Brandt—You told me that Mr. Gubbay
had promised I should carry them over, but I
said I had been sick for nearly a fortnight, and
had not seen him, so I could not have authorised
him. You seemed disgusted. I did not under-
stand you to say that I might sell the shares
or do what I liked with them, and charge
you with the difference on settling-day. I
thought you might perhaps take them up. There
may have been a sale at 260 the day before I sold;
a man might have got a market rate. I kept the \$3,000 back
because Gubbay told me you would probably not
take up the Banks and Sugars, and I calculated
that that would come to about \$3,300. I don't
recall you saying that the shares were bound
to go down, and that I should sell soon. My
own impression was that they would go up. I
did not tell you I had sold 250 Sugars; I never
had so many. I may have said that the Bank
forced me to sell; in a certain way I was com-
pelled, because I had not sufficient margin. The
Bank did not come and say “sell these shares,”
but they put pressure on me. I might have sold
in any case.

Mr. Webber, in concluding the defendant's
case, said that the issue was reduced to whether
or not the defendant had the right to hold over
the shares for the benefit and with the consent
of the plaintiff and whether the sum of \$3,000 was
properly deducted from the plaintiff's account.
The plaintiff certainly bought the shares through
Toeg and Gubbay, who afterwards gave defendant
to understand that they would not be taken up,
and asked him on plaintiff's behalf to carry them
on to the end of September. But, as Mr. Grimes
had stated in evidence, when he heard this, after
being absent a fortnight through illness, he at
once re-undertook the responsibility. He afterwards
discovered to hold them until settlement day, and
sold them as soon after that as he could. As they
were not disposed of on the 31st September, the
plaintiff could not ask that that day's rate should
be taken as fixing the difference. It was not as
though he had sold in the first instance “Realise
them, and charge me the difference.” They
were sold on the 4th September, and that day's
quotations were what must be gone by. Mr.
Brandt had done exactly the same thing with
Mr. Mooney, and charged him the difference
between 31st and 2nd.

NOW that the Governor has come back the
Legislative Council will be getting ready to sit
again, and we suppose the Estimates for 1890 will
have some little attention. We should like some
outspoken unofficial member to just suggest the
abolition of a few highly-paid offices which will
in due course appear therein, unless some very
good reason to the contrary can be shown. For
instance it is abundantly evident that no Superintendent
of the Gaol, at a salary of over four thousand
dollars a year, is required, since the garrisoned
officer who at present is supposed to be
performing those duties can find leisure to be
Police Adjutant and Paymaster to the Army Lard
department when not on his lengthy journeys to
and from his Peak residence. If one Magistrate
is so superfluous an office as to efficiently get
done what the Assistant Master of the Estimates
and the Assistant Treasurer, also his junior colleague
in the service, can do, then the former is
certainly redundant.

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officer who at present is supposed to be
performing those duties can find leisure to be
Police Adjutant and Paymaster to the Army Lard
department when not on his lengthy journeys to
and from his Peak residence. If one Magistrate
is so superfluous an office as to efficiently get
done what the Assistant Master of the Estimates
and the Assistant Treasurer, also his junior colleague
in the service, can do, then the former is
certainly redundant.

Now that the Governor has come back the
Legislative Council will be getting ready to sit
again, and we suppose the Estimates for 1890 will
have some little attention. We should like some
outspoken unofficial member to just suggest the
abolition of a few highly-paid offices which will
in due course appear therein, unless some very
good reason to the contrary can be shown. For
instance it is abundantly evident that no Superintendent
of the Gaol, at a salary of over four thousand
dollars a year, is required, since the garrisoned
officer who at present is supposed to be
performing those duties can find leisure to be
Police Adjutant and Paymaster to the Army Lard
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and from his Peak residence. If one Magistrate
is so superfluous an office as to efficiently get
done what the Assistant Master of the Estimates
and the Assistant Treasurer, also his junior colleague
in the service, can do, then the former is
certainly redundant.

A CHINAMAN was charged at the Police Court
to-day with rape. It was heard in camera. The
“China Mill” subscriber has missed a lot of
interesting Sunday reading.

MISS FORTESCUE, the actress who got £10,000
damages from Lord Cairns for breach of promise,
is reported to have just screwed £300 (on
similar grounds) out of Mr. Laurence Henry St.
Paul Moore. It is evident, therefore, that the
breaching of Miss Fortescue's affections, the
trampling on her virginal susceptibility, is a
luxurious pastime that will soon be within the
reach of even the humblest.

THE rush of European Emigrants to Brazil, which
began immediately after the abolition of slavery
by Dom Pedro, is still maintained in such
proportions as to command the serious considera-
tion of statesmen and social economists in the
countries affected. All this state of affairs was,
of course, started by the abolition of slavery, and
has been fostered and stimulated by Government
appropriations “for encouraging immigration,”
amounting this year to some £6,000,000.

THE rush of European Emigrants to Brazil, which
began immediately after the

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

an evidence of "vanity, lasciviousness, and pride," and was looked upon as a great piece of presumption on the part of the wearer.

Another authority dwells upon the fact of affinities person being allowed this honorable decoration, and cites it as an evidence of the high honor in which the estate of wedlock was held, that those about to enter it might be so adorned.

But while finger-rings have figured conspicuously in the political, court, and ecclesiastical history of all times, it is their record as love-tokens and marriage emblems which lend the greatest interest to these pretty or priceless (as the case may be) baubles of mankind.

Traditions tell that the first of these mystic circles was invented by Prometheus and forged by Tubal Cain. An Arabian legend relates how King Solomon possessed a magic ring that he once upon a time dropp'd inadvertently into the sea, whereupon his wisdom immediately abated, so that for forty days he abstained from administering justice. At the end of that time the missing jewel was found in a fish and restored to the monarch, who straightway became once more exceedingly wise, and continued so until the end of his days.

THE HISTORY OF RING SUPERSTITIONS
Is notably rich. In most cases, where they were supposed to possess especial significance and virtue there qualities abided in some particular stone or symbol or inscription. But "charm rings" were fabricated in various ways and of different substances, which were believed to establish their efficacy.

Berkshire there was a popular superstition that a ring of a piece of communion silver was a sure cure for fits and convulsions. The same diseases were also cured by a ring formed of five silver six-pences, collected from as many bachelors, who must have been kept in ignorance of the purpose for which the contribution was levied, else its efficacy would be destroyed.

Rings fashioned from coffin-blings were looked upon as a specific for cramps. And so on, through a long list of ill and illusion the ring has constantly put forward as a remedy of preventive.

The "jinnial ring" was originally a love-token merely. Herrick writes of it:

"Then send to me a true love knot, but I
Return'd a ring of jinnials to imply

"Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tie."

Later this became the ring of the espousal and was intended to typify community of interest, mutual forbearance, endless devotion and all the other attributes of the estate of matrimony in its most ideal perfection. The orthography changed slightly also, and it was written with a C.

One of these gimmal rings, supposed to belong to the time of Queen Elizabeth, was found at Horleydown, in Surrey. It is preserved in the British Museum collection, and has been described as follows:

THE GIMMAL RING.

"The ring is formed of twin or double hoops which play within one another like the links of a chain. Each hoop has one of its sides flat, the other convex, and each is twisted once around, and surmounted by a hand issuing from an embossed fancy-work wrist or sleeve, rising somewhat above the circle and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist in each hoop is made to correspond with that of its counterpart, so that on bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops they immediately unite in one ring. On that hand of the palm is uppermost it is represented a heart, and as the hoops close the hands slide into contact. The whole device thus presents a triple emblem of love, fidelity and union—the whole being of fine gold and weighing two pence weight."

The writer saw in England a ring made like this described above. The gentleman who was wearing it on his little finger had originally given it to his sweetheart, who had died before their marriage had taken place. Her disconsolate lover afterward wore it on what little Gladys' ring-finger designated as the "old-maid" finger; but doubtless it was worn there because no small fit anywhere else on the hand.

There is an old rule laid down somewhere which says of the language of rings: "If a man wants a wife, the ring must be worn upon the first finger of the left hand; if he is engaged it occupies the second finger; if married, he wears it upon the third; but if he has resolved upon celibacy, then he puts it upon his fourth or little finger."

This formula is also adapted for women, but it is carefully explained by the same authority that "widows are not subject to these rules."

A THUMB RING.

There is a handsome widow in this city who certainly is not governed by any rigid rule, ancient or modern, for she wears a wide, wrought-gold band tightly encircling the small thumb of her remarkably pretty hand. Naturally it attracts much notice and is not infrequently a subject of comment. One night at a supper party one man's curiosity respecting it because "one too many" for his politeness, and at last he put the straight question why she wore it. Instantly she penciled upon her menu these words:

"For pleasure past and joys to come,
I wear this ring on my thumb."

Under this her querist promptly inscribed the following neat reply:

"You're another thumb, my lady day,
And another liver still here.
Who'd give his chance of the world to come
To place a ring on this other thumb?"

In marriage, according to the ancient ritual, the husband began the ring business by placing it upon the bride's thumb and putting it successively upon the next two fingers, pronouncing for each one a person of the Trinity, until, with the final "Amen," the fourth finger was reached, and then the wedding-ring was suffered to remain.

The Greek Church ritual directs that the ring be placed upon the right hand. Among the Anglo-Saxons a ring blessed by the priest was given to a maid at her betrothal, and she wore the same upon her right hand until her marriage, when it was removed by the bridegroom, again blessed by the priest and then placed on the first finger of her left hand.

THERE IS AN OLD BELIEF,

Dating back to ancient Rome, that a small artery runs from the third (or fourth, counting the thumb) finger of the woman's left hand directly to the heart. Modern anatomists have exploded this sentimental idea, but it formerly obtained the widest credence, so much so that in cases of sudden secession, or "wound," restoratives were applied to this finger in the belief that the direct communication with the heart would convey the healing influence more quickly to the seat of life. Also old physicians mixed their potions and medicaments with this finger, because, as an old chronicler affirms, "no venom can stick upon the outmost part of it but it will offend a man and communicate itself to his heart." Founded upon this belief was the custom of wearing the wedding-ring upon that finger. Other reasons have been assigned for so doing, but this is, without doubt, the primary one.

Futian influence sought to abolish the ring as a vain and heathen emblem, but the recent old fashion of giving and taking the token, "for thy love's sake," yet remains to us.

The fashion of betrothal, or—as we phrase it nowadays—"engagement," rings varies from time to time, and always depends, or should do, upon the purse of the donor. Where there are no limitations of sort, his taste, if it be perfect, will lead him to choose a diamond solitaire, and of the finest he can afford, a small

and pure stone being altogether preferable to a big "rock" of doubtful color. Some prefer a ring set with three stones, generally a sapphire set between two diamonds. Others select a ruby or an emerald, which signifies a promise of happiness. A few choose pearls, but there is a prejudice against these jewels, as they are supposed to typify tears. They are also too perishable to become

EMBLEMS OF LOVE

Which, in its first glow at least, is always understood to be indestructible. Their beauty is very precarious, being easily dimmed or "aged," as the lapidary phrases it, by contact with impure air, while acid annihilates them completely, like the famous one which the fair Egyptian, "brilliant sorceress of the Nile," dissolved and drank to her imperial lover ages ago.

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HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(Pr. Messrs. Geo. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)	
Barometer—9 a.m.	30.00
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.00
Thermometer—9 a.m.	81
Thermometer—4 P.M.	81
Barometer—9 a.m.	30.00
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Minimum (over night)	80

CO-DAY'S Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 23rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1189]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"KONG BENG,"

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FATT HONG,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1197]

FOUR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN,"

Captain Marquez, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAU & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1199]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA,"

Captain F. Speck, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 11th October, at DAY-LIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1198]

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 17th October, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco.....\$225.00

To San Francisco and return.....393.75

available for 6 months.....393.75

To Liverpool.....325.00

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—18 per cent.
premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

On Tsl Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$384 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—67 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$39 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—125 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$245 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjum and Sunghee Din Samantan Mining Co.—\$17 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$162 per share, buyers.

Tongqun Coal Mining Co.—\$20. per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.

The Sonsei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.

Crickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$84 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$125 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, buyers.

Goo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowlon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	Bank, T. T.	3/0
	Banks, on demand 3/0	
	Banks, at 30 days' sight 3/1	
	Banks, at 4 months' sight 3/1	
	Credits at 4 months' sight 3/1	
	Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1	
ON PARIS.	Bank Bills, on demand 3.86	
	Credits at 4 months' sight 3.97	
ON INDIA.	T. T.	22
ON Demand.	....	22
ON SHANGHAI.	Bank, T. T.	72
	Private, 30 days' sight 73	

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul	..... \$600
(Allowance, Taels 80).	
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest	.... \$171
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest	.... \$120
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest	.... \$127
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest	.... \$175
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest	.... \$201
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest	.... \$110
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	.... \$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	.... \$600
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul	.... \$475

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Bayern, str., for London.	—18 boxes Essential Oil, 5 rolls Matting, 120 packages Canes, 1,050 cases Ginger, 50 bales Waste Silk, and 5 cases Bristles. For Genoa—27 packages Canes. For Hamburg—12 cases Cigars from Manila, 16 rolls Matting, 85 bales Feathers, 30 cases Essential Oil, 30 cases Bristles, 60 packages Rattan, 62 boxes Tea Sticks, and 70 packages Rattancores. For Antwerp—79 cases Sundries, 62 packages Rattancores, 50 cases Ginger, 16 cases Ginger, 20 rolls Matting from Canton, 20 cases Starneed, 4 cases Merchandise, 30 bales Feathers, 2 cases Carlos and Silk, and 11 cases Tobacco from Manila. For Amsterdam—250 cases Ginger, 5 packages Tea, and 41 cases Merchandise. For Rotterdam—5 bales Tobacco from Manila. For Bremen—18 bales Feathers, 20 bales Rattan, and 250 cases and cases Preserves. For Brindisi—3 cases Silk and Woodware. For Bruges—600 packages Tea from Foochow, 7 cases Cigars from Manila, 25 cases Ginger, 110 cases Ginger, 165 rolls Matting, 30 packages Canes, 125 bales Feathers, 5 cases Essential Oil, and 6 cases Merchandise.
Per Allerton, str., for New York via Suez Canal—70 rolls Matting, 203 cases Tin Crackers, 6 cases Preserves, and 2,603 packages Mer-	chandise.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Peshawar*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 25th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Kobe on the 23rd instant for Shanghai and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with Canadian mails, left Vancouver on the 20th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigatione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bellona*, from Genoa and Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 30th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Saturnus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 20th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigatione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bellona*, from Genoa and Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 30th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

NINPO, German steamer, 762, R. Kohler, 27th Sept.—Shanghai 24th Sept., General—Siemens & Co.

CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,363, H. N. Nisb., 28th Sept.—Japan 21st Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

PHIQUO, French steamer, 183, T. V. Calvert, 28th Sept.—Touron 20th Sept., Coals—Wieland & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 101, A. Stopani, 27th Sept.—Toulon 20th Sept., Coals—Wieland & Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCalpin, 27th Sept.—Manila 24th September, General—Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, Westergaard, 19th Sept.—Hamburg 10th May, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodhurst, 16th Aug.—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandwan—Order.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bowett, 14th July—Cardiff 6th March, Coal—Melchers & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 856, R. Jones, 26th Sept.—Bangkok 18th Sept., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, Jas. Young, 24th Sept.—Singapore 6th Sept., and Bangkok 16th, Rice—Ho Ping Hong.

PIERRE, German steamer, 101, A. Stopani, 27th Sept.—Toulon 20th Sept., Coals—Wieland & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

China, German steamer, for Saigon.

Guthrie, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

Fushin Maru, Japanese str., for Kuchinoeru.

Kashgar, British steamer, for Swatow.

Arabie, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

Fushin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Johann, German steamer, for Hoilow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

September 27, Haydn Brown, British bark, for New York.

September 27, Woostow, British steamer, for Swatow.

September 28, Arabic, British str., for Amoy, &c.

September 28, Ajax, British str., for Shanghai.

September 28, Flinstone, British steamer, for Cochin-China.

September 28, Cheysang, British steamer, for Shanghai.

September 28, Guthrie, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

September 28, Fushin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

TO DEPART.

Per Woosung, str., for Swatow.—to Chinese.

Per Flinstone, str., for Cochin-China.—to European.

Per Arabic, str., for Yokohama.—Messrs. Nicolas Font, R. M. Ross, and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco—Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Court, and Lieut. Hair.

Per Fushin, str., for Shanghai.—to Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Cyclops* reports that she left Japan on the 21st instant. Had light easterly winds and fine weather.

The German steamship *Ningpo</i*